

Law Office
of
Lebbens R. Wilfley

27 Cedar Street

New York July 28, 1919.

My dear Sir:

I am taking the liberty of sending you herewith an article by W. W. Willoughby on the Shantung question, which in my opinion is the most illuminating short statement that has yet appeared on the subject. Mr. Willoughby, as you perhaps know, is professor of political science at Johns Hopkins University and for the last three or four years has spent most of his time in the Far East making a study of the very question which is now before the Senate. His utterances on the subject therefore are authentic.

As a result of my seven and a half years in the public service in the Far East - five years as Attorney General of the Philippines and two and a half years as Judge of the United States Court for China - I am profoundly interested in the Far Eastern situation. I have the conviction that the decision which the Senate reaches at this time on the Shantung issue will have a far reaching effect not only upon the interests of our own nation but upon the future of the world. I trust you will find time to read Mr. Willoughby's article.

With assurances of high esteem and regard, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

L. R. Wilfley

Honorable Wm. A. Ashbrook,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

Revolution was waged and won against a German king and his German soldiers. Now, to tell most Americans that they only licked a lot of Germans in 1776 is tantamount to depriving them of their birthright. Much of the good feeling between the nations during the late war was due to the fact that the *family* had fallen out, and since made friends.

Some years ago I heard an old man (in Europe for the first time) portentously wondering what the feelings would be of an Englishman standing in front of Independence Hall. I said that he would probably be quite able to bear up, and told him that my son was at that time in a Swiss boarding-school where Americans and English celebrated together the king of England's birthday and the Fourth of July. The old man was the exponent of an obsolete idea. The youngsters, left to themselves, expressed the feelings of their generation, and to that natural expression we can always trust. To force declarations of love for England and France may lead to the fate of the young couple who vowed to exchange a mile of kisses. Before the first yard was completed the engagement was broken.

No one will deny the extreme effort of the French to profit by the American Danaë shower while it lasted; but would our boys have fared any better at home? In the village in which I am now living every newcomer is regarded as legitimate prey. I have frequently been congratulated on the fact that I have not been nearly as much robbed as other strangers and complimented on my own honesty, which I had hitherto taken as a matter of course. I could a tale unfold, but for the honor of the Yankee will hold my peace. Suffice it to say that we are not logically in a position to throw stones through France's shattered windows.

Oblivion's soothing syrup is the best cure for overseas-sickness.

G. G.

June 14

Palimpsest

I KNEW him when the wistful dreams of youth

Dwelt in his eyes, and all men said of him:

"His face is as a book where God doth limn

The love of beauty and the search for truth."

I watched his face through all the crowding years

Of struggle and bereavement and mischance;

And saw the heavy hand of circumstance

O'erwriting histories of doubts and fears

And gray discomfitures—until, indeed, The beauty was quite gone, and only sorrow,

Regret for yesterday, dread of tomorrow,

Were written for the casual eye to read.

But I who loved him read the old lines still,

And knew that what I saw all men should see—

Beauty and truth once more writ visibly,

When time should purge what time had written ill.

I waited, but the years went by in vain; Till now—a moment since, it was, his breath

Fluttered and ended—the quiet hand of death

Has made that fair scroll visible again.

EDMUND KEMPER BROADUS

Book Reviews

China, Japan, and the Western Powers

DEMOCRACY AND THE EASTERN QUESTION. By Thomas F. Millard. New York: The Century Company.

THIS is a work with a single purpose—to point out the significance of the recent acts of Japan, especially with regard to China, and to indicate what should be the policies of the Western Powers in the light of these acts. It is not unlikely that most of its readers, without any special knowledge of conditions in the Far East, will close the volume with the impression that it is a piece of highly colored special pleading and that its recommendations are to be accordingly discounted. And yet the volume gives an accurate account of the part that Japan has played during the last few years in the Far East. The writer of this review has spent a good part of the last four years in the Orient and has made every possible effort to obtain a knowledge and understanding of the political situation there presented, and has thus been able to check up most of Mr. Millard's statements and has found them correct.

It is not too strong a statement to say that Japan's record with regard to China has been uniformly, since 1906, an oppressive and immoral one, glossed over by repeated assertions of friendliness, but controlled by the determination to demoralize China and thus provide an opportunity as well as an excuse to increase Japan's political influence and control in that country. Japan can point to no single act on her part that has been affirmatively and disinterestedly helpful to China. On the contrary, in

South Manchuria and Shantung, where her control has been predominant, she has permitted extensive smuggling in fraud of the Chinese revenues and to the prejudice of fair competition with the other Powers trading with China; she has allowed the importation and sale of morphia in large quantities, in many cases with the open aid of her consuls, from which large profits have accrued to herself and infinite injury to the Chinese people; she has exported from China, contrary to Chinese law, enormous quantities of copper "cash"; she is the one nation that has arbitrarily refused to allow the Chinese customs authorities to examine postal parcels sent into China from Japan through the post offices which she maintains in China; she alone, during the war, prevented China from taking steps similar to those taken by the other nations of the world, to conserve her supply of silver; in the tariff revision commission which was recently held at Shanghai to re-value goods for customs purposes, it was her representatives who made it especially difficult to secure for China the effective five per cent. ad valorem duties which, under treaties, she is entitled to levy; in many well-established cases in Shantung, through her control of the railways and railway zones, she checked the efforts of the Chinese authorities to suppress the brigandage that is prevalent in that province; and, through the importation of arms and munitions and the many loans which her bankers have made during the last three years, she has knowingly made possible the continuance of the civil strife that has devastated so many of the provinces and made impossible the institution of administrative and financial reforms in China. It is true that these loans have not been made directly by the Government of Japan, but, in her own official reports, she has described the manner in which she has given to her banks additional powers in order that they might negotiate and float these loans, and by the issuance of belated restraining orders she has shown that there never was any lack of legal power to put an end to such deliberate financial debauchery of the Chinese politicians.

Earlier in the war, Japan vetoed the proposition that China should come into the war upon the side of the Allies, and, after her consent to this step was finally purchased and China had become a belligerent, she entered into agreements with the military leaders in China, whom she was able to control, whereby it was made practically impossible for China to take any military steps without her consent. These Military Conventions, the exact terms of which Japan insisted should be kept secret even from her own allies, provided for joint consultation and action, on the part of the two coun-

tries, upon the northern border of China, but, in fact, when action was finally taken, China's voice played absolutely no part. Indeed, through her control of the South Manchurian railways, Japan prevented, in a very large measure, the transportation of those troops to the Siberian border which China was anxious to send. Of events in Siberia the reviewer has no personal knowledge, but all his information is to the effect that many acts of the Japanese officials there tended to keep alive the contests among the several factions and thus to render more difficult for the Allies the solution of the political and military problem. The contest between China, Japan, and the Allies with regard to the status and operation of the Chinese Eastern Railway running through the north of Manchuria constitutes an interesting story in itself. Certain it is that, after coming to an understanding with the United States and the Allies as to the number of troops she was to send to Siberia, Japan at once passed ten times that number into that country and north Manchuria.

The whole record of Japan in Manchuria since 1906 has been one of continual violation of those sovereign rights of China which Japan has repeatedly undertaken to respect, and a disregard of the substance, if not the letter, of the Open-Door doctrine.

In the forefront of Japan's offenses in China are her actions in Shantung. This part of the story is now becoming more or less known in the Western World, but, in view of the provisions of the treaty of peace that bear upon this point, it is important that the essential facts should be again stated. From beginning to end, the Shantung story reflects discredit upon all the parties concerned, with the exception of China, which has at all times been the helpless victim. In 1898 Germany forced from China the lease of the Bay of Kiaochow and the surrounding territory including the city of Tsingtau, together with valuable railway and mining rights in the Province, the only excuse for this act of aggression being the fact that two German Jesuit priests had been killed by bandits. Thus was inaugurated a series of demands on the part of the other Powers for leases to spheres of interest in China which, by provoking a legitimate anti-foreign feeling upon the part of the Chinese, did much to bring about the Boxer outbreak of 1900.

At the outbreak of the Great War in 1914, Japan at once entered as a belligerent, moved to this action, most of her statesmen have asserted, by her obligations under the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. This obligation has, however, been denied by Ambassador Ishii. An ultimatum was sent to Germany to evacuate Kiaochow and to surrender possession to the Japanese with a view to the even-

tual return of the territory to China. Official statements were made to the world by the Japanese that they had in view no territorial or other advantages that would be in derogation of the rights of the Chinese or of the Western Powers. From the beginning, however, it was evident that more than military considerations were to control. Japanese troops were landed on the coast of neutral China a hundred miles from Tsingtau and military occupation of the railways was pushed westward to Tsinanfau, the capital of the province, more than two hundred and fifty miles distant from the ostensible object of the military expedition. Not content with military occupation extending to the very heart of this great province, which in size and population practically equals Great Britain, the Japanese openly disregarded the territorial sovereignty of China and instituted civil governments at various points along the railway line, and even at Tsinanfau itself.

In the Spring of 1915 came, like a bolt out of the blue, the Twenty-one Demands presented by Japan to China, one group of which related to Shantung. There is not space here to review the scope of these demands, but certain of their general characteristics and of the circumstances attending their presentation can not be too often emphasized.

1. In the first place the demands were presented directly to Yuan Shih-Kai, the President of the Republic, and not through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as ordinary diplomatic usage would have required. Yuan was told that he must not divulge the fact that demands had been presented to him, and he was given to understand that if he acceded to them he might be assured of Japanese aid in the promotion of his own ambitions, but that if he did not accede the Japanese Government would not hold itself responsible for acts that might be taken against him by disaffected parties who, as he knew, were to be found in both China and Japan.

2. These demands, if they had been fully granted by China, would have made of China virtually a dependency of Japan, and have been in flagrant violation of the treaty rights of other Powers in China. Especially was this true of the now famous "fifth group," into which the demands of a general and comprehensive character were gathered. So strong in the end became foreign pressure that Japan consented, not to abandon, but to postpone this fifth group of demands for future discussion—a status which they still retain.

3. The Twenty-one Demands were, for the most part, not in settlement of previously pending controversies between China and Japan, and they were not advanced on the ground that Japan had suffered wrongs from China for which

compensation was due; nor were there any treaty or other promises obligating China to surrender the important rights that were demanded. The only justification put forward at the time by Japan was that the arrangement proposed would promote peace and good will between the two countries. In short, the demands were nothing more than a list of Japan's wants presented at a time when China was helpless and the other treaty Powers not in a position effectively to object.

4. When, notwithstanding the injunction of secrecy, it became rumored that certain demands upon China had been made by Japan, the Japanese diplomatic officials denied the fact. When it became no longer possible to maintain this mendacious denial, the Japanese Government officially supplied the other treaty Powers with what purported to be a list of the demands—a list which it presently appeared omitted some of the most important and drastic features.

5. Finally, Japan, after somewhat revising her demands and postponing, as has been said, the Fifth Group for future discussion, issued an ultimatum couched in the most unequivocal terms, and at the same time took steps to strengthen her military forces in China. "It is hereby declared," the ultimatum ran, "that if no satisfactory reply is received before or at the specified time, the Imperial Government will take such steps as they may deem necessary." China was thus given no option: she had to yield, and as a result treaties were drawn up and signed, embodying the demands that had been made. And it is upon these treaties that Japan has chiefly relied before the Paris Peace Conference in support of her claims to rights in the province of Shantung.

Under one of these treaties the Chinese Government agreed "to give full assent to all matters upon which the Japanese Government may hereafter agree with the German Government relating to the disposition of all rights, interests and concessions which Germany, by virtue of treaties or otherwise, possesses in relation to the Province of Shantung." In an accompanying exchange of notes the Japanese Ambassador to China promised in the name of his Government that the leased territory of Kiaochow would be restored to China, but only upon the conditions that the whole of Kiaochow Bay should be opened as a commercial port, that there should be "a concession under the exclusive jurisdiction of Japan to be established at a place designated by the Japanese Government," and that there should be also an "international concession," if the other Powers should so desire. In anticipation of the second of the conditions, the Japanese have already marked out for themselves an area in the city

of Tsingtau which includes the entire waterfront suitable for commercial purposes and the railway approaches and the site of the railway station. Thus, if the time comes when Tsingtau is handed back to China, it will be only the empty shell that will be returned. The former German railway and mining rights in Shantung are to remain permanently in Japanese possession; and, as regards those rights, it is to be observed that already Japan has claimed and is exercising under them privileges which Germany some time before the war had formally returned to China. In addition to the rights claimed under the Treaties of 1915, Japan has since obtained additional special privileges in Shantung under secret agreements with certain of the Chinese officials.

One more important fact has to be mentioned before we come to the action upon the Shantung situation taken by the Powers at Paris. It now transpires, according to secret documents that have been published, that in 1917 when, at the instance of the United States, China was again urged to enter the war upon the side of the Allies, Japan, as a condition precedent to giving her consent to the proposal, required of Russia, France, Great Britain, and Italy that they should promise that, at the end of the war, they would support Japan's claims to the German rights in Shantung as well as to possession of the German islands in the Pacific and north of the equator—a promise which these Powers then gave.

On the face of the diplomatic correspondence that has been published the consideration moving the Powers to make this promise was, as has been said, that Japan should give her assent to China's coming into the war, but it is a strain upon one's intelligence to be asked to believe that the Powers expected to receive from China's entrance aid sufficient in amount, not only to balance the considerable concessions which they themselves had to make to China, but to compensate for sanctioning the lodgement of Japan in Shantung and the possession by her of the Pacific islands, which would inevitably be strongly objected to by the Australians. Furthermore, Japan had not herself made such sacrifices in the war as to merit substantial payments. Indeed, from the standpoint of trade, shipping, and industry she had profited enormously by the war. One can, therefore, only speculate as to the existence upon the part of the Allies of a feeling in 1917 that they would be well advised to keep Japan as well satisfied as possible—a feeling which may conceivably have played a part in inducing the United States to consent, in the Ishii-Lansing notes, to recognize the "special interests" of Japan in China.

After all, however, the most repre-

hensible feature of the promises exacted and made in 1917 remains to be pointed out. At the very time that the Allies were inviting China to enter the war as their co-ally and pointing out to her the advantages of so doing, they were secretly agreeing among themselves to reward one of their number with spoils to be taken from China. It is impossible to imagine an act of worse faith than this, and that the statesmen of the European Allied Powers should have been induced to be guilty of it gives further weight to the argument that there was some reason, which it has not been deemed wise to avow, why, at the time, it was deemed imperative that Japan's wishes should be met. The United States, too, was not fairly treated, having been kept in ignorance of the fact that these engagements had been entered into.

Here in outline is the Shantung situation, with injustice, deceit, brutal force, and unfair dealing characterizing every step of its development; and yet upon it has been set the seal of approval or at least of confirmation by the Powers at Paris. It is understandable that Great Britain, France, and Italy should have felt themselves bound by their promises of 1917, but why should the United States have consented to a proposition which was in flagrant contradiction of the fundamental principles of political justice and right which, through President Wilson, had been so emphatically declared? Why should America have been unwilling to violate the rights of a great and friendly people struggling to maintain democratic institutions, for the benefit of a people whose institutions and traditions are admittedly copied from those of Prussia, and whose political philosophy and practices have been strikingly similar to those of that damnable country?

The treaty of peace thus leaves politics in the Far East in a very unsatisfactory situation. It is to be hoped that the League of Nations will prove an instrumentality by means of which a better condition of affairs may be secured.

W. W. WILLOUGHBY

First Fruits of Henry James

TRAVELLING COMPANIONS. By Henry James. New York: Boni and Liveright.

JACKETED like a best-seller of 1919, here appear for the first time in book-form seven charming tales originally published in the *Atlantic*, *Scribner's*, and the *Galaxy* between 1868 and 1874, the bright early springtime of James's talent. Mr. Albert Mordell has written a "foreword" to assure us that they are not difficult to read. "To those who associate the name of Henry James with all that is tedious and involved in the art of fic-

tion," he declares, the stories in this volume "will appear as revelations of simplicity in style." Several of the fables are indeed such as Hawthorne might have handled, and technical difficulties which the author of "The Sacred Fount" would have delighted to solve by intricate devices are here disposed of with the naïveté of folklore.

As for the style, it is clear and fluent but it is not simple. It is, on the contrary, quite deliciously sophisticated, self-conscious, and so subtly ornate that one can scarcely get through a paragraph without pausing to study its curious felicities. In his latest books James attempted to reproduce the natural movement and order of the flow of ideas from his own mind with the aid of a stenographer. In these early tales he is obviously under the spell of the great Victorian euphuists, Tennyson and notably Ruskin. Take, for example, a bit of his description of the summit of Milan Cathedral in the titular story:

In looking back on the scene into which we emerged from the stifling spiral of the ascent, I have chiefly a confused sense of an immense skyward elevation and a fierce blinding efflorescence of fantastic forms of marble. There, reared for the action of the sun, you find a vast marble world. The solid whiteness lies in mighty slabs along the iridescent slopes of nave and transept, like the lonely snowfields of the higher Alps. It leaps and climbs and shoots and attacks the unsheltered blue with a keen and joyous incision. It meets the pitiless sun with a more than equal glow; the day falters, declines, expires, but the marble shines forever, unmelted and unintermittent. . . . With confounding frequency, too, on some uttermost point of a pinnacle, its plastic force explodes into satisfied rest in some perfect flower of a figure.

It may be safely said that the author of this passage was a fervent æsthetic. And an æstheticism pure, romantic, intensely sentimental, flavored with wit and irony, is the note of this interesting collection of first fruits. At twenty-seven, James had already fully defined his attitude towards the American rawness and poverty, and towards the European richness and ripeness of scene. He was infatuated with the picturesque, the antique. He was devoted to the observation and discrimination of "sensations." Romance for him meant the refined excitation of a highly cultured memory. Love for his leisurely dilettanteish heroes is a passion to be dreaded and avoided till it becomes a part of their general appreciation of formal grace, and its object an element in a picture, a gem in an appropriate setting, a note in a harmony of agreeable impressions. Any young woman who married one of James's Europeanized exquisites would have frequent occasion for jealousy. She would not need to fear any vulgar infidelity, but she could never feel sure, one imagines, that the perfection of her husband's devotion to her might not be

DARE PACT D WITH JAPS.

C. A. Selden Apr 21 1917

Entente Enter into Secret Treaty.

BY CHARLES A. SELDEN.

[BY CABLE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

PARIS, April 21.—No delegation of outside powers directly concerned is more interested in the outcome of the Adriatic controversy than the Chinese, for there is a point of curious similarity between the quarrel of Italy and Jugo-Slavia and that of China and Japan over the Chinese province of Shantung. There is also this difference—Italy is struggling to get the debatable territory she was promised by England and France as reward to induce her to enter the war herself. Japan is fighting to get admittedly Chinese territory as a reward for letting China enter the war.

Japan bases her case on the secret agreement made by England, France, Italy and Russia on February 17, 1917, that they would support Japan's claim at the prospective peace conference to the German islands north of the equator in the Pacific, and to Chinese territory in Shantung from which Germany has been ousted. Evidence of these promises given to Japan is contained in the hitherto unpublished diplomatic notes which are a part of this cable dispatch.

Neither Woodrow Wilson nor the Chinese delegates knew of the existence of these secret agreements when they came to Paris. The disclosure was first made to Wilson at a meeting of the council when the question of the mandatory system as suggested by the American President was first under discussion. It was then proposed that the German islands be disposed of by placing them under mandate.

AN AWKWARD MOMENT.

It was an awkward moment. Lloyd George remarked that an arrangement of a definite character had already been reached with reference to the islands. Wilson asked what it was. Lloyd George turned to the Japanese delegate, Makino, whereupon Wilson was informed that Japan had been promised by England, France, Italy and Russia two years before that she should have outright all the islands north of the equator and that she had agreed that Australia have all south of the equator.

It was the common knowledge that such deliberation was long contemplated, but nobody outside the foreign offices of the governments directly involved knew there were definite signed agreements concerning the deal. After learning that much, Wilson asked if there were any other secret agreements which had not been produced at the con-

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

GERMANS OFFER AUSTRIANS SOP.

Hope to Secure Union of Coun-
tries by Making Vienna
Second Capital.

[BY CABLE AND ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BERLIN, Thursday, April 17.—The government has a plan for recognizing Vienna as a second capital of Germany by having President Ebert reside there part of the year, to transfer certain imperial bureaus to that city and even hold some meetings of the national assembly there, according to Germania.

It is desired to convince the Austrians that they shall not suffer too much by the joining of Austria and Germany.

SECRET TREATY OF JAPS BARED.

(Continued from First Page.)

ereoc. It was then admitted that the agreement with Japan also included the British, French and Italian promises to support her claims to the Chinese province of Shantung as the price Japan demanded for allowing China to enter the war, despite the fact that China had been repeatedly trying to get into the war against Germany of her own volition.

The reason of her failure to become a participant makes an interesting phase of this whole Asiatic question. She was barred out in the early part of hostilities because Japan had no desire to let China participate in the military task of recovering her own territory in the Shantung province from the Germans at Kia Chow. Again, in November, 1915, China tried to enter the contest, as desired by European powers. On that occasion Ishii, then Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, said to the European Ambassadors in Tokio: "Japan could not view without apprehension the moral awakening of 400,000,000 Chinese which would result from their entering the war."
China did not dare to act con-

trary to the wishes of Japan, for she knew Europe could not help her in case of need, and she feared Japanese aggression. But another opportunity came to China early in 1917, when the United States broke diplomatic relations with Germany and invited all the neutral countries to follow her example. Then Japan like the rest of the world, realized America would soon become an active belligerent, and that the defeat of Germany was no longer a matter of doubt.

SECRET PROMISES.

Japan also realized then she could no longer keep China neutral, so Motono, then Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, immediately set to work to insure Japan's position in the Peace Conference in anticipation of China herself being represented at that conference to plead her own case. Hence came the following diplomatic correspondence, with its secret promises.

Motono first took up the matter with the British Ambassador at Tokio. The Ambassador's reply was the following letter:

BRITAIN'S AGREEMENT.

"The British Embassy at Tokio, February 16, 1917.

"My Dear Excellency: With reference to the subject of our conversation of the 27th ultimo when your excellency informed me of the desire of the Imperial government to receive an assurance that in the occasion of peace conference His

will support Japan's claims in regard to the disposal of Germany's rights in Shantung and possessions in the islands north of the equator on the occasion of the peace conference. It being understood that the Japanese government will in the eventual peace settlement treaty the same spirit admit Great Britain's claims to the German islands south of the equator. I avail myself of this opportunity, Monsieur Le Ministre, to renew to your excellency the assurance of my highest consideration. — Conynhan Green, His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador.

"To His Excellency, Viscount Ichiro Motono, His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs."

JAPAN'S REPLY.

In his reply to the above communication from British Ambassador Green, Motono, after the usual diplomatic exchange of courtesies, wrote: "The Japanese government are deeply appreciative of the friendly spirit in which your government have given assurance and are happy to note it as a fresh proof of the close ties that unite the two allied powers. I take pleasure in stating that the Japanese government on their part are fully prepared to support in the same spirit the claims which may be put forward at the Peace Conference by His Britannic Majesty's government in regard to the German possessions in the islands south of the equator."

The date of Motono's above reply to Green is February 21, 1917. On February 19 Motono wrote identical notes to the Russian and French Ambassadors at Tokio as follows:

"The imperial Japanese government has not yet formally entered into conversations with the Entente powers concerning the conditions of peace I propose to present to Germany because it is guided by the thought that such questions ought to be decided in concert between Japanese and the said powers at a moment when the peace negotiations begin. Nevertheless, in view of the recent development of the general situation and in view of particular arrangements concerning peace conditions such as the arrangements relative to disposition of the Bosphorus, Constantinople and the Dardanelles being already under discussion by the powers interested, the imperial Japanese government believes the moment has come for it also to express its desires relative to certain conditions of peace essential to Japan and to submit them for the consideration of the government of the French republic.

SHANTUNG PROPOSAL.

"French government is thoroughly informed of all efforts the Japanese government has made in a general manner to accomplish its task in the present war, and in particular to guarantee for the future peace of Oriental Asia and the security of the Japanese empire, for which it is absolutely necessary to take from Germany its basis of political, military and economic activity in the Far East.

"Under these conditions, the imperial Japanese government proposes to demand from Germany at the time of peace negotiations the surrender of territorial rights and special interests Germany possessed before the war in Shantung and the islands situated north of the Equator in the Pacific Ocean.

"The imperial Japanese government confidently hopes the government of the French republic, realizing the legitimacy of these demands, will give assurance that in case of being proved Japan may count upon their full support in this question.

"It goes without saying the reparation for damages caused to life and property of the Japanese people by the unjustifiable attacks of the enemy as well as other conditions of peace of the character common to all Entente Powers are entirely outside the consideration of the present question."

FRENCH REPLY.

Twelve days later the French Ambassador replied to the Japanese Foreign Office as follows:

"The government of the French republic is disposed to give the Japanese government its accord in regulating at the time of the peace negotiations questions which Japan concerning Shantung and the German islands in the Pacific north of the equator. It also agrees to support the demands of the imperial Japanese government for the surrender of the rights Germany possessed before the war in this Chinese province and these islands.

"M. Briand demands, on the other hand, that Japan give its support to obtain from China the breaking of its diplomatic relations with Germany and that it give this act desirable significance. The consequences of this in China should be the following: First, the handing of passports to the German diplomatic agents and Consuls. Second, the obligation of all under German jurisdiction to leave Chinese territory. Third, the internment of German ships in Chinese ports and ultimate requisition of these ships in order to place them at the disposition of the Allies, following the example of Italy and Portugal. According to the French government there are fifteen German ships in Chinese ports, totaling about 40,000 tons. Fourth, the requisition of German commercial houses established in China. Forfeiting the right of Germany in the concessions she possesses in certain parts of China."

EXPRESSES THANKS.

Upon the receipt of the above Motono wrote, expressing profound

A YEAR AGO TODAY.

Germany prepares to launch third spring drive against Allies.

Hurricane of fire pounds Allied line from Lassigny to the Scarpe River.

Americans counter-attack against first large German thrust at our lines.

Eighth German war loan floated for \$3,000,000,000.

Germany gloats over the victories won in the first month of her spring drive.

SUBSCRIBE NOW TO THE VICTORY LIBERTY LOAN WHAT YOU WOULD HAVE PAID FOR VICTORY THEN.

Britannic majesty's government will support the claims of Japan in regard to the disposal of Germany's rights in Shantung and the possessions in the islands north of the equator, I have the honor under instruction received from His Britannic Majesty's principal secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to communicate to you the following message from the Britannic Majesty's government:

"His Britannic Majesty's government accede with pleasure to the request of the Japanese government for an assurance that they will support Japan's claims in regard to the disposal of Germany's rights in Shantung and possessions in the islands north of the equator on the occasion of the peace conference, it being understood that the Japanese government will in the eventual peace settlement, in the same spirit admit Great Britain's claims to the German islands south of the equator. I avail myself of this opportunity, Monsieur Le Ministre, to renew to your excellency the assurance of my highest consideration. — Conynhan Green, His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador.

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Editorial May 6th

China Threatens to Sign Separate Peace

BY WILLIAM J. BUTLER

Staff Correspondent Universal Service. Special Cable Dispatch.

PARIS, May 5.

THE entire Chinese peace delegation has cabled to the Peking government, tendering its resignation in a body, it was semi-officially late today.

"We are indignant and aggrieved over the decision regarding Shan Tung province in favor of Japan," a highly placed official of the Chinese delegation told Universal Service.

"We are now awaiting orders deciding whether we shall stay and bow to the unfair decisions of the mightier powers, or withdraw and sign a separate peace with Germany. We came into the war against Germany separately and can easily make peace with her separately."

The Chinese assert that throughout the negotiations of the "big four" regarding the disposition of Shan Tung, they were barred from active participation and treated like Germany, or a vanquished power.

They add that even now, three days after the settlement was reached, they have not been officially apprised of the fact. My informant stated that if the Peking government orders the delegates to stay they shall again cable for instructions whether to sign the peace treaty with Germany.

SENATOR SCORES JAP CONCESSION

Poindexter Declares Action by Conference Illustrates Futility of League

By Associated Press

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Action by the peace conference in conferring on Japanese territory and rights in the Shan-tung peninsula was declared by Senator Poindexter of Washington, Republican, in a statement tonight, to be a surrender by the League of Nations advocates of their purported object of guaranteeing the territorial integrity and political independence of its members. The Senator asserted it was an "illustration of the futility and hypocrisy of the League of Nations."

"If it is necessary to surrender the purported objects of the League to gain the adherence of Japan and other nations," Senator Poindexter said, "it would seem little reason for its existence remains. On the contrary, the 'supreme sacrifices' referred to by Mr. Wilson are made, but no corresponding benefits or alleged benefits are received in return.

"If we are to abandon our traditional policy of minding our own business and living in friendly intercourse and amity with all, where no great emergency endangers our vital interests, it would certainly seem, we should at least not become associates and partners in the partitioning without their consent and against their protests, of the lands and possessions of other and friendly peoples.

"The League of Nations is not worth such a price. It becomes at its very inception what it is bound to be throughout its existence—an instrument of oppression."

ALLIES ACCEPT BERLIN ENVOYS.

Recognize Hun Government as Country's Rulers.

Exchange of Credentials Marks Initial Meeting.

Teuton Delegation to Have 15 Days to Study Treaty.

(BY CABLE AND ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
PARIS, May 2.—The Credentials Committee of the Peace Conference held a meeting today to examine the German credentials received at Versailles yesterday.

There is no disposition, it is said, on the part of the Allies and the United States to raise any questions regarding the competency of the Berlin government to speak for the remainder of Germany. They are proceeding on the theory that the Berlin Ministry is the real German government.

The German delegates to the Peace Congress today expressed themselves as well satisfied that the first meeting, Thursday, with representatives of the Allied and associated powers, took the form of a mutual exchange of credentials rather than a one-sided demand for the production of the German papers for purposes of identification. They take this as an indication that the negotiations are to be conducted on a basis of equality.

It is felt that the final disposition of the enemy ships is purely an inter-Allied question and not one for inclusion in the treaty, which provides only for the surrender of the vessels. This action is regarded as indicating the warships will not be sunk or destroyed.

After the enemy ships are divided among the Allies each power will decide on the disposition of its own quota. The general impression here is that the French and Italians will retain their share and incorporate the vessels in their present fleets, while the British and American tendency inclines to the destruction of their quotas.

The disposition of the German Atlantic and Pacific cables again is before the council of three, with some prospect of settlement along new lines. This proposes that the cables shall be administered jointly by the five great powers until an international cable congress can consider the entire question of cables between the different countries.

This plan is alternative to the German cables being held as prizes of war by the countries which cut them, principally Great Britain, France and Japan, some of the latter's representatives still maintaining the right to hold them as prizes of war.

BELGIANS PROTEST.

The Belgian delegation to the Peace Conference is expressing dissatisfaction over the terms of the preliminaries for peace as they affect Belgium. None of the territorial claims of Belgium has been granted, except that for Malmédy. In Flanders Flanders, the population of which before the war was largely Walloon, Malmédy will revert to Belgium.

Of the \$500,000,000 already mentioned as an immediate financial indemnity for Belgium, more than

TRIANON PALACE IS FOUND PHONELESS.

(BY CABLE AND ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
VERSAILLES, May 2.—Arrangements for reporting future sessions of the Peace Congress in the Trianon are expected to show immediate improvement. No telephones had been installed and the port respondents were forced to walk a mile through mud to Versailles to answer telephones to Paris. Today, however, an army of telephone men invaded the Trianon and were engaged in installing instruments.

FOOD LACK VIENNA'S SALVATION FROM REDS.

AUSTRIAN CAPITAL, EUROPE'S HUNGRIEST POINT, DEPENDS ON ALLIES.

(EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.)

VIENNA, (via London) May 2.—There is undoubtedly much communist activity in this city. It is openly preached at every street corner by Russian and Hungarian emissaries to the workers, whose numbers run into hundreds of thousands. Wounded soldiers and members of the Volkwehr, or National Guard, are all affected by it.

It was by acting upon the misery of these various elements that the communist leaders were able to bring about the recent outbreaks. More carefully worked, it might have accomplished the same result as did the similar rising in Budapest. As it happens, however, the communist leaders here are men of a very much smaller capacity than are Bela Kun and his friends, and they had one greater difficulty to overcome. In Budapest hunger helped the communists; in Vienna it fought against them.

The existing government of Dr. Renner is scarcely more stable than was that of Karolyi in Hungary. Its members so far have shown little constructive statesmanship. It cannot rely at all upon the Volkwehr, which is its only means of enforcing its measures, but it is kept in place by the absolute famine over which it presides.

If not the Central European capital, Vienna is by far the hungriest. Left to its own resources its inhabitants would literally starve to death in a week. All its former supply of food and raw materials is cut off. Its former subject peoples, whose united resources raised it to greatness, now have pitilessly closed their frontiers against it, and will not allow an ounce of grain or a pound of coal to cross them.

As the Minister of War said yesterday, Vienna is totally dependent upon the charity of the Allies. Twelve food trains daily arrive in Vienna from the sea, bringing a precious expression of that charity. That slender thread of nourishment snapped, Vienna would cease to exist. All Vienna knows this and because they knew it, Thursday's outbreak remained only a bloody riot and did not ripen into a revolution.

A very large proportion of the better class here would welcome the occupation of the city by Entente troops. They are in continual fear of some new rising of the discontented, when not only might they be looted, or robbed, or murdered, but there is no need for such an expedition, for fear is more powerful

be among the speakers.

GERMAN FEARS LEAGUE.

(BY A T. DAY WIRE.)

LONDON, May 2.—According to a report of an interview given by Schuecking, one of Germany's peace delegates, to the Berlin correspondent of the Herald, the laborite organ, the plan for the League of Nations, which has been formulated at Paris, has brought disillusionment to Germany. It is regarded there as a thinly veiled scheme for the victorious powers to gain the ascendancy and give the militarists an opportunity to taunt the pacifists for their simplicity. It is said:

Schuecking emphasized that a feature of the German plan for the league creates a representative world parliament thus safeguarding the democratic base of the league and avoiding the return of militarism in a new form.

ITALIAN CRISIS AIDS JAPS' GRAB

Tokio's Plot to Gain Shantung Revealed at Paris.

Secret Pacts Block Protest of British or French.

Wilson Forced to Consent to See League Broken.

—asks that Japan agree to give its support to obtain the rupture of Chinese relations with Germany, as follows:

- Firstly, handing passports to all the German diplomatic agents and consuls.
- Secondly, obliging the German judges to quit Chinese territory.
- Thirdly, interfering all German shipping and requisitioning the ships and placing them at the Allies' disposition.
- Fourthly, seizing all German business houses in China.
- Fifthly, abrogating all German rights and concessions existing in certain parts of China.

...situation and has issued warnings of Japan's probable policy in grabbing the old German concessions, despite Count Okuma's statement August 24, 1914, that "the Premier of Japan, I have stated, and I now again state to the people of America, and the world, that Japan has no ulterior motives, no desire to secure more territory, no thought of depriving China or other people of anything which they now possess. My government and my people have given their word and pledge, which will be as honorably kept as Japan always keeps its promises." A Japanese delegate today pointed out to me a joker in Okuma's statement above, "which they now possess," as he placidly declared that when Okuma made that statement China did not possess Kiaochow, but instead it was in German hands.

...the Japanese government assurance

Bill is Proposed to Jail Radicals.

BY ARTHUR SEARS BENNING.
(EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.)

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Congress is not going to stand for the red flag in the United States.

Yesterday's May Day demonstrations, signalized with the waving of various flags in various cities, have served to emphasize the determination of Congressional leaders to enact legislation which will penalize such demonstrations.

While the Propaganda Committee of the Senate has had the subject under consideration and probably will submit a bill on the issue there is one Senator who is not going to wait for a committee to initiate such legislation.

Senator New of Indiana submitted an anti-red flag bill at the last session which went down in the flood of unenacted measures in the closing days of the Congress.

Now the Indiana Senator is writing another bill which he plans to introduce as soon as the new Congress convenes.

The measure is particularly directed against the Bolshevik propaganda movement now being agitated in the United States. It has been tentatively prepared with revision planned before presenting to Congress.

ANTI-RED BILL.

The bill will be substantially as follows:

"That it shall be unlawful for any person to advocate or advise, write, or with the intent to forward the purpose hereinafter mentioned, to print, publish, sell or distribute any document, book, circular, printed journal or other written or printed communication in or by which there is advocated, or by force or violence, or by physical injury to person or property, or by the general cessation of industry, of the government of the United States or of all government.

"That the display or exhibition at any meeting, gathering or parade, public or private, of any flag, banner or emblem, symbolizing, or intended by the person or persons displaying or exhibiting the same to symbolize, a purpose to overthrow, by force or violence, or by physical injury to person or property, or by the general cessation of industry, of the government of the United States or of all government, is hereby declared to be unlawful.

"That every document, book, circular, paper, journal or other written or printed communication in or by which there is advocated or advised the overthrow, or by physical injury to person or property or by the general cessation of industry, of the government of the United States or of all government, or in or by which there is advocated or advised the unlawful use of force or physical injury to or the unlawful seizure or destruction of persons of property as a means toward the accomplishment of economical or political changes is hereby declared to be non-mailable and shall not be conveyed in the mails or delivered from any post-office or by any letter carrier.

IMPORTS BARKED.

"That it shall be unlawful, with intent to forward the end in or by the same advocated or advised to import or cause to be imported into the United States or any place subject to its jurisdiction any matter declared by this act to be non-mailable, or with such intent to transport or cause to be transported any such matter from any State to another or to any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

"That whoever shall use or attempt to use the mails or the postal service of the United States for the transmission of any matter declared by this act to be non-mailable, or who shall otherwise violate any provision of this act shall be fined not

Bela Kun, the Foreign Minister of the Hungarian communist government, said his government recognizes unreservedly the territorial claims which you put forward.

The Minister demanded cessation of hostilities, non-interference with Hungarian internal affairs, and the reaching of economic agreements.

GENEVA, May 2.—The Carinthia government has ordered mobilization of twenty military classes to arrest invasion of German Austria by the Jugo-Slavs, according to a Berne dispatch.

Jugo Slavs are reported attacking on a fifty-mile front for the purpose of seizing Klagenfurt and Villach. Vienna is said to be preparing to aid the Carinthian troops and the Allies are seeking to settle the conflict.

BELA KUN NEAR FALL.

(BY CABLE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.)

LONDON, May 2.—The approaching collapse of the Bela Kun government in Hungary is believed in well-informed circles here to be due not only to the military situation, but to the inherent rottenness of the Bolshevik regime. The Rumanian successes are important enough. On April 26 they had advanced nearly 100 miles from their starting point and had covered considerably more than half the distance to Budapest. Even if they got no further this would definitely stamp out the greatest danger of the situation, the junction of the Russian and Hungarian Bolsheviks.

of establishing himself. He made a fatal mistake when he took over the power from Kirov by dissolving the old experienced Hungarian army and creating a new Red army. This has never had any definite consistency and it has been weakened rather than strengthened by embodying in it a few of the old national troops, who have mixed very badly with the Bolshevik recruits.

The soviets, it is true, profess to act together, but they have been marked by disunity and irresolution, and they are acutely conscious that large sections of the peasants and bourgeoisie are hostile to them.

To strengthen himself, Kun imported from Moscow Szamuely, a deputy of Lenin, and a number of Bolshevik agents. They started in a Budapest school for instruction in

To strengthen himself, Kun imported from Moscow Szamuely, a deputy of Lenin, and a number of Bolshevik agents. They started in a Budapest school for instruction in the pure gospel of Bolshevism, and began an active propaganda among the local soviets. A group of the international army was formed in Budapest and enrolled specially selected Hungarian volunteers. In this way Hungarian Bolshevism, which was at first a nationalist movement, has become in fact a mere branch of the international agitation directed by Lenin.

Now the end seems near. Kun's authority grows steadily weaker, his Red army shows signs of disintegration, and many of the trained Czech troops have actually joined the Rumanians in the advance on Budapest. The peasants are definitely opposed to the Kun regime, and its fall seems absolutely certain.

COSTA-RICAN WAR STARTS.

(BY CABLE AND ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SAN JUAN DEL SUR (Nicaragua) May 2.—Costa Ricans evicted and defeated a force of Costa Rican frontier guards on the Rio Frio, near the southeastern shore of Lake Nicaragua, Thursday. The frontier guards retired after the fight.

It is reported here that other revolutionists have begun an attack along the border between Costa Rica and Panama.

According to the reports reaching here, a small schooner carrying revolutionists capsized in Lake Nicaragua after the skirmish on the Rio Frio. All on board, however, were rescued.

The reported outbreak of fighting between the Costa Rican exiles and Costa Rican government forces comes closely after a report from San Juan Del Sur, Thursday, that Costa Ricans opposed to the present government were assembling on the southern and eastern end of Lake Nicaragua and at points on the San Juan River. The government of Costa Rica is headed by Gen. Federico Tinoco, who led a successful revolution against the Gonzalez government early in 1917. The Tinoco government never has been recognized by the United States, although it has made several attempts to gain recognition.

LANDIS DEMANDS "HIS" BOMB; SAYS FORGET IT.

JURIST THINKS INTERNAL MACHINE SENT HIM IS WORK OF MANIAC.

(EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.)
CHICAGO, May 2.—Federal Judge Landis arrived in his chambers in the Federal Building today from Rockford.

"Where is my bomb?" he called cheerfully.

He was informed that Gen. Stuart, head of the postal secret service, had taken it. The jurist went to the telephone.

"Hello, general," he said, "what did you do with my bomb?"

The bomb was brought to him. "I have a prior claim," the general remarked. "There is 25 cents postage due."

The judge searched his pockets for the money. He had no change. After looking the wooden box over he gave his version of the sending of the package.

"Forget it. It looks to me like the work of a maniac."

Comparison of the bomb received by Judge Landis through the mail was made today with photographs of bombs made by Capt. von Rintelen of the German army and placed aboard vessels sailing from New York City. P. J. Barry of the bureau of investigation said the Landis bomb closely resembled the Rintelen infernal machines. Rintelen is now a fugitive from justice.

DANIELS GUEST OF AMBASSADOR DAVIS.

(BY CABLE AND ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, May 2.—Josephus Daniels, American Secretary of the Navy, dined tonight with John W. Davis, American Ambassador. Among those invited to meet Mr. Daniels were Walter Hume Long, First Lord of the Admiralty; Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary for War; Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, commander of the grand fleet; Vice-Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss; First Sea Lord; Admiral Baron Beresford of Metemeh, and Curraghmore; the Rev. William Hartley Carnegie, canon of Westminster, and their wives.

Secretary Daniels tomorrow will inspect the American naval headquarters.

COMMITTEES OF TEN FOR BAKERS' STRIKE.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)

TACOMA, May 2.—Committees of ten each of the Bakers' Union and the Tacoma Master Bakers' Association went into conference tonight in a second effort to reach some agreement on the increased wage scale asked by the bakers' union. Refusal of the master bakers to accept the new scale has resulted in the closing of all bakeries in Tacoma with the exception of three shops. They are paying the new scale, union officials say.

Henry White, government labor mediator, of Seattle, is attending the conference.

Belgium to Get Cash

BRUSSELS, May 2.—The Soir says Paul Hymans of the Belgian peace delegation in Paris received Thursday an official communication that Belgium will obtain immediately 2,500,000,000 francs indemnity and all material and financial assets the Germans left in Belgium, and that Malmody and Eupen, Rhenish Prussia, will be attached to Belgium. France does not object to the Belgium-Luxemburg customs agreement, the newspaper asserts, but regarding the Scheidt, Limbourg and Maestricht, Belgium will obtain nothing.

Hun Cables War Spoils

PARIS, May 2.—(Havas.) President Wilson, David Lloyd George and Premier Clemenceau have settled the question of the German underseas cables. The decision was reached that the cables were spoils of war and belong to those powers which took possession of them.

The council of three today settled the status of the Kiel Canal. Germany probably will retain proprietorship of the waterway, but tolls for passage through it will be levied under international control.

To Extradite ex-Kaiser

AMSTERDAM, May 2.—The Dutch newspapers, excepting one, thus far have not commented on the proposal to try former Emperor William of Germany. The exception is the Telegraaf, which, in an editorial, says the extradition of the one-time Emperor will not conflict with Holland's national right of sanctuary.

BULLETINS.

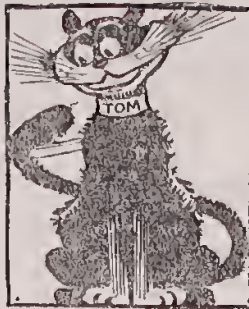
(BY CABLE AND ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

VERSAILLES, May 2.—The German and inter-Allied Finance Commission met today at the Trianon Hotel. The delegates embarked on a prolonged discussion, apparently a continuation of negotiations begun at the Chateau de Diesse, Villeneuve, at Sentis, near Compiegne. The German delegation included Bankers Warburg, Melchior and Straus. The American delegation comprised Thomas W. Lamont and Henry P. Davison.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Seventy-two persons were killed and more than 400 injured in the earthquake at San Salvador April 28, according to advices today to the State Department. The shocks continued until yesterday. The American legation building was damaged, but no Americans were hurt.

LONDON, May 2.—Reports received here tonight seemingly confirm the recapture of Munich by the government forces. A Copenhagen dispatch dated Thursday says the Bavarian capital was taken Wednesday evening. The dispatch adds that somewhat severe fighting preceded the victory of the government forces.

PARIS, May 2.—Seventeen thousand Jugo-Slav troops Monday night attacked Carinthian troops numbering 1000 in the sectors of Arnoldstein, Villach, Rosenbach and Rainer, says a Vienna dispatch. The result of the operations was that the Jugo-Slavs by Tuesday evening had passed six miles beyond the demarcation line fixed by the armistice. The Jugo-Slavs Wednesday crossed the Drave River at several points and cut the line to Arnoldstein and Klagenfurt, preventing communication between German Austria and Italy.



CHINESE IN WORLD PROTEST AT COUNCIL'S YIELDING OF SHANTUNG RIGHTS TO JAPAN

L.A. Times May 5th 1919

(BY A P. NIGHT WIRE.)

NEW YORK, May 4.—A protest against the cession of Shantung rights to Japan, which it was declared would "endanger the safety of China and the peace of the world," was cabled to the Chinese peace delegation in Paris tonight by representatives of the several thousand New York Chinese, after a meeting in Chinatown.

Similar messages were sent to the Chinese government in Peking. Members of the Chinese colony here assert this is the beginning of a nation-wide protest by Chinese organizations against "acquiescence on the part of China with the decision of the council of three."

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—A meeting of protest over the award of Kiao-Chow to Japan was held here today by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and disappointment was expressed by speakers at the action of the Paris conference in not permitting self-determination to decide the issue. The local merchants, it was announced, will draft resolutions of protest which will be forwarded to the Chinese peace delegates.

Chinese students at the University of California also met today and telegraphed requests to Chinese student organizations throughout the country to send protests to Paris.

CHINESE PRESS BUREAU'S STATEMENT.

(BY CABLE AND ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PARIS, May 4.—The Chinese Press Bureau today issued another statement on the Kiao-Chow-Shantung settlement, in which it is said the Chinese delegation has received no official written communication of the details of the decisions of the council, but has learned that the clauses to be inserted in the treaty concerning Shantung go farther than was believed.

The statement says:

"New light on the settlement of the Kiao-Chow-Shantung controversy has made the Chinese delegation indignant. A member of the delegation stated that, though three days elapsed since the settlement by the council was announced, no details of the settlement have reached the delegation. While still waiting in suspense, the delegation has learned with surprise that clauses to be inserted in the peace treaty relating to Shantung go farther than was even suspected.

"Japan is given everything Germany obtained from China by aggression, and more. She is given all the rights, titles, or privileges concerning especially the territory of Kiao-Chow and the railways, mines and submarine cables Germany acquired by virtue of the treaty of 1898, and of all other acts concerning the province of Shantung. Japan is given all the rights in the Tsig-tao-China Railway, its branches and the mines attached thereto, the submarine cables from Tsig-tao to Shanghai and from Tsig-tao to Chefoo, and all German public property rights, movable and immovable, in the territory of Kiao-Chow.

CHINA HAS BY FAR BEST TITLE.

"Although China has the best title to these rights, which are all on Chinese territory, not a word is said in the draft clauses as to what rights China may expect to recover for herself. It is entirely with Japan to say what she will be pleased to return to China and what she will retain for her own enjoyment.

"The important fact seems to be altogether ignored that Shantung is a Chinese province, the territory of a partner in the war on the side of the Allies and associated powers. The Tsig-tao railway was built with Chinese and German private capital, while the line of 280 miles is entirely in Chinese territory. To substitute Japan for Germany's rights in this territory is to greatly endanger the welfare and security of the Chinese republic, because Japan is much nearer to China than Germany and because she already claims a sphere of influence in Manchuria close to the north of Shantung.

"Reading the draft clauses together with the outlines the council has proposed in settlement, it is clear that the council makes China lose both ways.

GIVE JAPAN MORE THAN GERMANY.

"It has given Japan not only more than Germany had in Shantung, but also more than Japan claims from China in the treaty of 1915 and the notes of 1918. The council's proposed settlement seems to sanction, for example, the policing of the Shantung Railway, a privilege which Germany did not exercise nor claim, and it is apprehended it substitutes a permanent Japanese settlement under Japanese control and administration for a German leasehold limited to a fixed period of years.

"Again, by transferring to Japan all German rights in Shantung, as stated in the draft clauses, it also appears to give Japan preferential rights which she did not claim from China, such as the supply of capital, materials and technical experts in Shantung.

"The more the Chinese delegates study the proposed settlement, the less they understand its meaning and purpose, and the more they feel aggrieved. It will be difficult to explain to the Chinese people what the Peace Conference really means by justice."

SECOND DIVISION HUN SAYS BEST.

*German Pays Tribute to the
American Fighters.*

*But Yankees Mostly Lacked
Training, He Asserts.*

*Declares Our Doughboys Too
Enthusiastic in Battle.*

BY RICHARD HENRY LITTLE.

(BY CABLE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.)

BERLIN, April 30 (via Paris, May 3).—Every doughboy in the army has his own idea of what was the best American division that came overseas. It invariably happens to be the one to which he belongs. Perhaps the German opinion on the subject would not be given serious attention by American soldiers, but to satisfy my own curiosity I asked Colonel Rudolph Von Xylander, chief of artillery in the Third German Army what he thought about it. Without a moment of hesitation, Col. Xylander said: "One composed of both marines and infantry—the Second Division."

The colonel qualified this with the remark that he had not seen all the American divisions; he could only speak about those in front of the Third German Army, and those he had seen casually to the left of the Third Army.

The next question naturally was why he thought the Second Division was the best.

"It was better disciplined and better led than the others," he replied. "It was a fighting machine; it didn't waste its men; it always knew what it was about and in an unexpected phase of the battle could readjust itself and turn things to its own advantage."

"We were always much pleased to learn that the French divisions in front of us were being taken out and replaced by Americans, because then we could turn over and get a little sleep. But if we learned the Second Division was coming after us, we had to reinforce our line, increase our battery fire and generally sit up and take notice."

The next obvious question was why the Germans were pleased when the French were replaced by Americans.

"Because the Americans weren't nearly as good troops as the French," he said, "but of course, it wasn't their fault. When they came into the war the French had been at it four years and were seasoned veterans. The Americans had slight training, and their officers practically were not trained at all. The men were much better than their officers, which again was not the officers' fault, because you can come nearer making a soldier in three months than an officer."

"The American officers and men were very brave, but they would rush about sometimes like crazy people and get all mixed up. Men would run away ahead of their artillery and get in positions absolutely untenable, where they simply threw

LAWYERS' DIVORCE PROFITS ARE CUT.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)

DENVER (Colo.) May 4.—Divorce lawyers operating in the branch of District Court presided over by Judge Henry J. Pearsey, will work on a half-pay basis hereafter, according to notice served by the judge yesterday. The judge announced the policy as made in an effort to discourage lawyers from seeking business in the divorce courts.

their lives away. Their officers would seem bewildered and sometimes it seemed to us their men paid no attention to them, but ran to fight to suit themselves."

"And this was not true of the Second Division?" I asked.

"The Second Division," the colonel answered in enthusiastic tones, "oh! they never stopped; they had plenty of steam, too, those men in the Second, but it was always under control."

Von Xylander said for a year and a half the German Third Army was east of Rheims; when the armistice came it had been pushed back beyond Sedan.

Speaking of Rheims suggested another inevitable question. I asked why the German artillery had been turned on the cathedral of Rheims.

"You are asking that question of the right man," the colonel answered. "For a year and a half every German gun that fired a shot into Rheims was under my direction. While you will find the town practically razed today, the cathedral stands uninjured, except for slight damage done by the bursting of defective shells intended to explode far beyond the cathedral."

"I continually cautioned my gunners to be careful to do no injury to the cathedral, which is so proved because it stands today. Had I been so instructed I could have blown the cathedral to pieces in a few hours with high explosives from my big guns."

I asked him just where the Second Division had especially come into his life. He said it was at a high hill called Blancmont, atop which he had roosted over a year until the Second came along and pushed him off.

"It was a grand hill," the colonel said. "It was the highest piece of land for miles and from there I could see what all my gunners were doing. We had it strongly fortified, but the Second gave us a great fight and finally captured the hill. We made a counter-attack and drove them down again, expecting they would return and drive us off in turn, but they apparently were shifted somewhere and did not come back. We held the hill until our general retreat in September."

I had to insist that with all their faults the Americans seemed to keep Jerry busy making tracks back toward Germany. The colonel threw up his hands and regarded me despairingly through his monocle.

"Ach, Gott," he ejaculated, "there were so many of them, they were hard to kill, and the more you shot them down the more of them there were. I don't think they stayed dead."

CONFIDENTIAL CHILDREN

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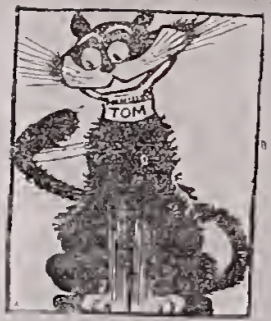
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St. Louis
May 2, 1919



NEAR FALL

Kiao-Chow Coup

CHINA PROTESTS JAPAN HOLDING SHANTUNG LAND

(BY CABLE AND ASSOCIATED PRESS)

PARIS, May 2.—The Chinese delegation to the Peace Conference issued a statement today regarding the decision of the council of three concerning Kiao-Chow. The statement says the decision of the conference virtually substitutes Japan for Germany in Shantung, adds to the Japanese railway rights in Southern Manchuria, and gives Japan practical control of Northern China.

"The Chinese delegation cannot but view the decision with disappointment and dissatisfaction," the communication concludes.

BY HENRY WALES

(BY CABLE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH)

PARIS, May 2.—The Japanese and British alliance scored a decisive defeat of President Wilson's fourteen points, the Wilsonian principles. Wednesday, when China was robbed of Kiao-Chow through the granting of all the former German concessions and rights to Japan.

How Japan, aided and abetted by Great Britain and secret treaties and agreements with England and France, put over this smashing triumph against Wilson and his self-determination principle is hereby revealed through private documents which I have obtained exclusively and which divulge the inner machinations of the European powers in behalf of the Japanese.

Although it had been fondly explained that Great Britain had welcomed the League of Nations as an excuse for disentangling herself from the hampering alliance with Japan, which caused bad blood between England and Canada, Australia and the United States, it has developed that Lloyd George stood solidly behind Baron Makino on the Japanese demands for the former German colonies.

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The Japanese delegation has played the craftiest game at the Peace Conference from the very beginning. While the European, American and Asiatic delegations were wrangling among themselves over points in which Japan was disinterested, Viscount Chinda, Matsui and other Tokio delegates sat by placidly, mutely listening always, speaking never.

Then Japan began erecting camouflage which was to hide her gobbling of Shantung. Equality of all races, as an article in the League of Nations covenant, was the pretext seized upon by Japan. Although China is equally interested in lifting the Asiatic exclusion bills, the Chinese delegation refused to become an accomplice with Japan, while Chinda and Makino drafted the demands and argued over the points embodying a clause in the covenant providing merely innocuously "nations of all countries members of this league will be treated as equals in fact and in law."

JAPANESE TRAP PREPARED FOR WILSON.

Japan was prepared to spring the trap several weeks ago when the Italian disaffection became apparent. The Japanese, however, delayed action, hoping to profit by events.

The Italians delivered their ultimatum, it was rejected, and the Italian delegation quit the Peace Conference.

It was on the eve of the German delegates' arrival at Versailles—indeed, the advance guard of the German delegates already had arrived at the Hotel des Reservoirs.

LINK I. W. W. LEADERS IN BOMB CONSPIRACY.

Every one realized that the crisis arising when the Italians withdrew from the Peace Conference, might possibly be averted through the west of the Allied and associated powers sticking together and presenting a firm front against the enemy. Every one realized, likewise, that a further split among the Allies, especially if another one of the big five quit, would present serious difficulties.

BY A P NIGHT WIRE

NEW YORK, May 2.—Agents of the Department of Justice, postoffice inspectors and New York detectives continued today their hunt for anarchists who deposited in the mails more than a score of deadly bombs addressed to prominent men in all parts of the country. No arrests have been made.

Details of the progress made were not disclosed on the ground that no publicity might enable the fiends to escape. DIST. BY. Strain announced he had received an anonymous communication suggesting he investigate the activities of three men prominent in Socialist and I. W. W. activities. He intimated he would act on the suggestion.

The bombs, which have not yet been examined, were received yesterday from the postoffice today when it was discovered that the acids in the pills designed to explode fulfilled their purpose, threatening an explosion.

Officers at work on the case believe the infernal machines were made in this city. They expressed satisfaction at their success in finding the plant which manufactured the apparatus as a covering for the bombs. Only a small quantity of the matter has been distributed, and it may be possible to trace the assassins by means of it.

It was said tonight there appeared to be no connection between the bomb conspiracy and the finding of a quantity of explosives in a house in West Forty-fifth street, raided by government agents seeking narcotics illegally held.

(Continued on second page.)

Secret Pacts Block Protest of British or French.

Wilson Forced to Consent to See League Broken.

(Continued from First Page.)

This end in view since the opening days of the war in 1914, and how every step taken by the Allied powers China and the United States has been checkmated by Tokio's diplomats I am able to disclose through various private documents dealing with the case which I have obtained.

At the beginning of the world war China wanted to enter the conflict and declare war against Germany which had forced the shameful Kiao-Chow concessions, but the Japanese prevented this.

The Japanese Ambassadors in France, England and Russia were told from Tokio to tell the Allied Foreign Ministers that Japan would view with apprehension, alarm and unfriendly any disposition on the part of the Allied governments to permit the 400,000,000 Chinese to be morally awakened as they would be if China was permitted to enter the war.

Hence, through secret negotiations, China was forced to remain neutral. JAPS HAND FORCED.

In February, 1917, when the United States broke off diplomatic negotiations and President Wilson indicated he would declare war on Germany, Japan saw that it would be impossible to keep China out of the war, and that Chinese participation had become inevitable.

The Japanese wily diplomats affected to withdraw opposition to China's declaring war against Germany, and immediately began seeking to protect Japan's aggressive ambitions in Chinese territory.

Then Japan struck. Monday at the plenary session of the Peace Conference, when the League of Nations was adopted, Makino read the proposed Japanese amendment. But he renounced the sting from the amendment by admitting that Japan would not press the point, and he did not intend to leave the Peace Conference if the amendment were overruled.

That permitted the Japanese delegation to appear before the big three—Wilson, Lloyd George, Clemenceau—Tuesday morning with clean hands. They had not threatened to break up the conference—they had made no threats—had never openly or flatly demanded anything.

But Tuesday morning they did demand something. They demanded immediate acquiescence in all their claims on Kiao-Chow territory on pain of quitting the conference, with the advance guard of the German peace delegates at Versailles, and Brockdorff-Rantzau due upon the morrow. Although the 40,000,000 Chinese in the Shantung peninsula are clamoring against the Japanese invasion, every right and every concession in this province, and despite the "fourteen points" requiring self-determination, President Wilson was forced to give in before the united stand of Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Japan, rather than see the Peace Conference blown up by the Japanese—quitting, he agreed to the snail-shelling of China and the transfer of the German rights and added concessions in Shantung to Japan.

How Japan has been working with these pawns—then French President

declines to quit Chinese territory. Thirdly, returning all German shipping and requisitioning the ships and placing them at the Allies' disposition.

Fourthly, seizing all German business houses in China. Fifthly, bringing all German rights and concessions existing in certain parts of China.

This is dated February 20, 1911, Russian Embassy in Tokio. Responding to the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Russian Ambassador is charged to give to the Japanese government assurance that it can entirely count on the support of the Russian government in the eventual cession to Japan of right belonging to Germany and Shantung and the German islands north of the equator occupied by Japanese forces.

ITALY PASSIVE. The Italian government merely instructed its Minister of Foreign Affairs to tell Japan that the Italians had no objection regarding the matter.

Here is the demand the Japanese Ambassador at Rome made on Italy: "The Imperial Japanese government intends to demand from the German government during the negotiations the cession of the territorial rights and special interests that Germany possessed before the war in Shantung and the Pacific islands situated north of the equator."

In view of the present course of events the Japanese government believes it is well to assure itself of the entire support of the English, French and Russian governments when its demands, above mentioned, are presented to the German government at the peace negotiations.

"In making the Italian government acquainted with these very confidential Japanese demands and in disclosing that the arrangement has recently been made between the Imperial Japanese government and the British, French and Russian governments, the Japanese government has the firm conviction that the Italian government will be inspired by the sentiments of friendship which animate the two countries, and in consideration of the necessity of mutual agreement for triumphing in the common cause."

ALLIES TIED UP. The above facsimile documents, passing between the Foreign Ministers and the Ambassadors, indicate that the British, French and Italian envoys, with Russia and Italy out, had been tied up by secret treaties to support Japanese claims.

While neither Lloyd George nor Clemenceau openly espoused Makino's cause, they dared not oppose it, and could not back up President Wilson in his attempt to aid China according to his "fourteen points."

There is certain evidence in the hands of the Chinese secret service indicating that Japan and Germany reached an unofficial agreement recently at Copenhagen regarding the transfer of German rights and concessions in Shantung to Japan. It is recalled that in 1914 a Japanese representative named Ota met certain German representatives at Stockholm, and Ota was again in Stockholm, when France and England that Germany will not oppose transferring her rights in Shantung to Japan, which gives rise to the opinion in certain quarters that the entire affair was settled and dried between Japanese and German agents during the last three months.

APPEAL TO AMERICA. The Chinese peace delegation announces that it has no intention of attending the Peace Conference, deeming the price a wrong done it, but it is understood there is a strong feeling among certain delegates to appeal the big three decision to the United States Senate, as China regards several strong friends among the most powerful Senators.

Senator Lodge has studied the

no ulterior motives, no desire to secure more territory, no thought of depriving China or other people of anything which they now possess. My government and my people have given their word and pledge, which will be as honorably kept as Japan's will be as honorably kept as Japan's.

A Japanese delegate today pointed out to me a joker in Okuma's statement above, "which they now possess," as he placidly declared that when Okuma made that statement China did not possess Kiao-Chow, but instead it was in German hands.

Despite Okuma's promise, however, Japan made her infamous twenty-one demands on China the following January, insisting that China keep the matter secret, and demanded recognition of special interests of Japan in China. American military and naval opinion hereforees a grave menace against the Philippines by giving Japan a naval base at Palao and the Caroline Islands, which cover both southern flanks of the Philippines and might enable Japanese submarines to operate from every angle against the Philippines.

"The Peace Conference concession to Japan of all Japanese claims against China in Shantung marks a tragic overwhelming defeat of high-minded American principles as heretofore espoused and carried to victory by President Wilson," remarked a member of the Chinese peace delegation this afternoon. "President Wilson won out upon his principles regarding Shantung peninsula, with sacrifice of Shantung peninsula, with 40,000,000 Chinese, to Japanese domination."

POINDEXTER'S VIEWS. (BY A P NIGHT WIRE) WASHINGTON, May 2.—Action of the American delegates to the Peace Conference "in assuming the entire responsibility for the settlement of the Italian controversy" has resulted in strong opposition among the people of the West, declared Senator Poindexter of Washington, Republican, in a statement issued today on returning from the Pacific Coast.

"The people look upon the Italian controversy as peculiarly a European problem," Senator Poindexter asserted, "and feel the statement of France and England have achieved a diplomatic triumph in settling the responsibility of the settlement in the United States. One consequence of this attempt by the American delegation to dominate and dictate the settlement of purely European controversies is shown in the bitter resentment being manifested by patriotic people, who, but a short time ago, were our ardent friends."

OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE CONFERENCE LOCATION

LOCAL CORRESPONDENT. EAGLE ROCK, May 2.—The Atlantic City Conference, after being held at the beach several seasons will meet this year at Occidental College. The building is free for the purpose. August 4-10 has been tentatively named as the time.

This is one of two such arrangements planned for California, the second going to San Anselmo. The speakers from different parts of the country will participate. Bible classes under competent instructors will be the outstanding feature.

Dr. Ralph Hall will head the program at Occidental. The speakers will participate. Bible classes under competent instructors will be the outstanding feature.

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